

I. LISTING OF THE CLAIMS

The following listing of claims replaces all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

1-34. (Canceled)

35. (Previously Presented) An antiseptic compound comprising a basic reagent bound to a dye, wherein the basic reagent bound to a dye is gentidine, genlenol, genlosan, or genfoctol.

36-68. (Canceled)

69. (Previously Presented) A method for disinfecting and/or sterilizing a floor, a table-top, a counter-top, hospital equipment, a wheel chair, gauze, cotton, silk, or a medical device comprising applying a composition—comprising a basic reagent selected from the group consisting of chlorhexidine, octenidine, clofoctol, chloroxylenol, and triclosan, and a dye selected from the group consisting of gentian violet, ethyl violet, brilliant green, D&C Red No. 17, D&C Green No. 6, and D&C Yellow No. 1, and applying the composition to the surface, wherein the molar ratio of basic reagent:dye in the composition is 1:1 to 25:1.

70-73. (Canceled)

74. (Previously Presented) A method for disinfecting and/or sterilizing a fluid comprising adding a composition comprising a basic reagent selected from the group consisting of chorhexidine, octenidine, clofoctol, chloroxylenol, and triclosan, and a dye selected from the group consisting of gentian violet, ethyl violet, brilliant green, FD&C Yellow No. 5, FD&C Yellow No. 6, D&C Red No. 17, FD&C Blue No. 2, FD&C Red No. 3, D&C Green No. 6, and D&C Yellow No. 1 into the fluid, wherein the molar ratio of dye:basic reagent in the composition is 10:1 to 65:1.

75. (Original) The method of claim 74, wherein said fluid is water.
76. (Original) The method of claim 74 wherein said fluid is a metal working fluid.
77. (Original) The method of claim 74, wherein said fluid is petroleum.
- 78-90. (Canceled)
91. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 69, further defined as a method for disinfecting and/or sterilizing a surface, comprised of a polymer or silk.
92. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 91, wherein the polymer is silicone, polyvinyl chloride, polyurethane, polyethylene, silastic elastomers, polytetrafluoroethylene, dacron, collodion, carboethane or nylon.
93. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 92, wherein the surface is comprised of silicone.
94. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 91, wherein the surface is a silk suture.
95. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 69, wherein the dye is gentian violet.
96. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 95, wherein the basic reagent is chlorhexidine.
97. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 69, wherein the dye is brilliant green.
98. (Previously Presented) A method for disinfecting and/or sterilizing a floor, a table-top, a counter-top, hospital equipment, a wheel chair, gauze, cotton, silk, or a medical device comprising applying a composition comprising chlorhexidine and brilliant green, and applying

the composition to the surface, wherein the molar ratio of chlorhexidine:brilliant green in the composition is 1:1 to 25:1.

99. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 74, wherein the dye is gentian violet.

100. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 99, wherein the basic reagent is chlorhexidine.

101. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 74, wherein the dye is brilliant green.

102. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 101, wherein the basic reagent is chlorhexidine.

103. (Previously Presented) A method for disinfecting and/or sterilizing an organic surface comprising applying a composition comprising a basic reagent selected from the group consisting of chlorhexidine, octenidine clofoctol, chloroxylenol, and triclosan, and a dye selected from the group consisting of ethyl violet, gentian violet, and brilliant green, to the surface, wherein the molar ratio of basic reagent:dye in the composition is 1:1 to 20:1.

104. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 103, wherein the basic reagent is chlorhexidine.

105. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 103, wherein the basic reagent is clofoctol.

106. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 103, wherein the basic reagent is chloroxylenol.

107. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 103, wherein the basic reagent is triclosan.

108. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 103, wherein the dye is brilliant green.

109. (Previously Presented) A method for disinfecting and/or sterilizing a wound comprising applying a composition comprising gentian violet and a basic reagent to the wound.

110. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 109, wherein the basic reagent is chlorhexidine, octenidine, clofectol, chloroxylenol, or triclosan.

111. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 110, wherein the basic reagent is chlorhexidine.

112-113. (Canceled)

114. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 69, wherein the basic reagent is chlorhexidine.

115. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 69, further defined as a method for disinfecting and/or sterilizing a medical device selected from the group consisting of an endotracheal tube, a catheter, a nephrostomy tube, a biliary stent, an orthopedic device, a prosthetic valve, a medical implant, a blood exchanging device, a vascular access port, an extracorporeal circuit, a stent, an implantable prosthesis, a vascular graft, a pump, a cardiovascular suture, and a heart valve.

116. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 115, wherein the medical device is a catheter.

117. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 116, wherein the catheter is a cardiovascular catheter, a vascular catheter, a urinary catheter, a peritoneal catheter, an epidural catheter, a central nervous system catheter, a pulmonary artery catheter, a peripheral venous catheter, or an intraventricular shunt.

118. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 117, wherein the basic reagent is chlorhexidine.

119. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 118, wherein the dye is gentian violet.
120. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 118, wherein the dye is brilliant green.
121. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 115, wherein the medical device is an endotracheal tube.
122. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 121, wherein the basic reagent is chlorhexidine and wherein the dye is gentian violet.
123. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 122, wherein the basic reagent is chlorhexidine and wherein the dye is brilliant green.
124. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 69, wherein the ratio of basic reagent:dye in the composition is 5:1 to 20:1.
125. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 124, wherein the molar ratio of basic reagent:dye in the composition is 7:1 to 15:1.
126. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 125, wherein the molar ratio of basic reagent:dye in the composition is 8:1 to 10:1.
127. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 74, wherein the basic reagent is chlorhexidine.
128. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 74, wherein the molar ratio of dye:basic reagent in the composition is 20:1 to 50:1.
129. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 128, wherein the molar ratio of dye:basic reagent in the composition is 30:1 to 40:1.

130. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 103, wherein the organic surface is a skin surface.

131. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 103, wherein the organic surface is a mucosal surface.

132. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 103, wherein the dye is gentian violet.

133. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 132, wherein the basic reagent is chlorhexidine.

134. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 103, wherein the molar ratio of basic reagent:dye in the composition is 5:1 to 15:1.